

Research being Made 1926

EDUCATORS PLAN GREATER RESEARCH

Decide Upon a Survey of Their Facilities Prior to National Conference This Fall.

WOULD HELP INDUSTRY

Philadelphia Meeting Stresses the Needs of Pure Science and Favors Great Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Representatives of universities, research institutions, foundations supporting research efforts, commercial laboratories and national scientific societies met at the University of Pennsylvania today and made plans for a comprehensive national survey of research possibilities in pure science.

The conference, assembled on the initiative of certain university heads and others, discussed with one university could do to promote the success of research in pure science and lay the groundwork for a general, formal conference next Fall. The call for the meeting will be prepared by a committee of seven representatives of universities and an advisory committee of seven representatives of other research organizations, to be appointed in the near future.

The conference today, which was an informal discussion, approved the plan of the National Academy of Sciences, as expressed through the National Research Endowment, for bringing increased support to fundamental research.

The National Research Endowment, under the leadership of Secretary Herbert C. Hoover, Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes, is engaged in a campaign to raise \$20,000,000 to aid American universities in carrying on fundamental research during the next ten years. Dr. Vernon Kellogg of the National Research Council, represented Secretary Hoover today.

The committee to be appointed will name the date and place of the Fall conference. As a result of the Fall meeting it is hoped that definite information will be available for the first time of virtually everything that is being done in research in the United States.

The preliminary conference today comprised men interested only in the physical sciences, but the large meet-

ing next Fall will bring together those interested in every phase of research. One of the objects in view is to impress on the public generally that applied science depends upon pure science and that pure science must be furthered if applied science is to grow and benefit the individual, the nation and industry.

In calling the meeting to order President Josiah H. Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania spoke of the increasing amount of attention paid in recent years to the development of research in universities and in other laboratories.

Universities Must Do the Training. He pointed out that discussions on the subject have arisen outside of university circles, and that it is time for the universities interested in research to discuss how to promote its success.

While all the organizations represented at the meeting, said Dr. Penniman, have a common interest in research in pure science, the universities alone are directly responsible for the training of laboratory workers.

"The research institutes and commercial laboratories are primarily interested in the prosecution of research," he continued, "and for this purpose require a continually increasing number of men trained in the method of research. The demand of these agencies for men has been so great during the past few years that many of our most experienced teachers and investigators have been drawn away from the universities, with the result that the teaching staffs of the universities have been weakened and the training of men for future research is seriously threatened. If the process of withdrawal of teachers is continued the source of human material for the prosecution of research seems likely to dry up."

"The universities recognize the necessity for the withdrawal of men trained in research for use in outside research laboratories. Their desire is to provide favorable conditions for research and to supply any number of trained investigators that may be needed. On the other hand, men who combine unusual skill in scientific investigation with the ability to inspire and train younger men should not be withdrawn from the universities."

The meeting then discussed the question of further procedure, and it was felt that each institution should lay out its own research program by taking active stock of what it could do. There was no desire by the speakers to arrange a uniform plan of research.

Notable Educators Present.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University, presided after President Penniman outlined his views. Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University described how the explorer in the realm of pure science had in the last fifty years come to be highly regarded by the practical man.

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute said it was important for the universities to administer research work and spoke of the inseparable relation between the universities and re-

search institutions.

Those present were Dr. J. C. Merriam, Carnegie Institution at Washington, D. C.; Dr. William C. White, United States Public Health Service-National Tuberculosis Association Research Committee, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Alfred H. Lloyd, University of Michigan; Dr. Arthur H. Daniels, University of Illinois; Dr. Henry H. Donaldson, the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia; Alfred D. Flinn, Engineering Foundation; General John J. Carty, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Dr. Howard McClenahan, Secretary, the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Dr. William C. L. Eglin, President, the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, National Research Council, Washington; Dr. H. F. Blichfeldt, Stanford University, California; Professor L. R. Jones, University of Wisconsin; W. R. Whitney, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady; Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, New York University; Professor Michael Pupin, Columbia University; Dr. Charles H. Warren, Yale University; Professor L. J. Henderson, Harvard University; Dr. Simon Flexner, Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Livingston Farrand, President, Cornell University; Professor J. S. Ames, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, President, University of Pennsylvania; Professor A. O. Leuschner, University of California.

WILL CONFER TODAY ON RESEARCH PLAN

University and Business Heads Will Meet With Hoover's Envoy at U. of P.

WIDER CONFERENCE LATER

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins and Columbia Are Among Those Represented.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—University Presidents and representatives of various foundations and business organizations interested in research, including a representative of Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover, will attend an informal conference at the University of Pennsylvania tomorrow to discuss the part that universities are playing and should play in the promotion of research in pure science.

The conference will assemble in response to a letter of invitation, signed by President James R. Angell of Yale University, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, General John J. Carty, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company;

President Livingston Farrand of Cornell; President John Grier Hibben of Princeton; President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and President Josiah H. Penniman of Pennsylvania.

Aims of the Conference.

In the letter of invitation sent out the purpose of the conference is explained as follows:

"It is proposed to hold an informal conference on the part that universities are playing and should play in the promotion of research in pure science. During the past few years there has been a steadily increasing expenditure by the universities upon the development of research and a wide-spread public interest in it. Discussions of the existing situation have been carried on of late very largely by non-university bodies. It would seem appropriate for representatives of the leading universities and other research institutions to meet and confer as to the next steps in the promotion of the movement."

In order to provide opportunity for such discussion the undersigned invite you to meet for this informal conference at the University of Pennsylvania on Monday, May 3, at 10 A. M. in the office of the President. If, in the opinion of those who attend, the calling of a general conference at a later date is desirable, arrangements for such a conference can then be discussed."

The conference will be called to order by President Penniman, who will deliver the opening address, following which the day will be given over to discussion.

Roster of the Assemblage.

Those who have accepted invitations to attend the conference are: Dr. Vernon Kellogg, National Research Council; Professor Lawrence J. Henderson of Harvard, who will represent Professor Lowell; Professor J. S. Ames of Johns Hopkins, representing President Goodnow; Professor Michael Pupin, Columbia, representing President Butler.

Professor Hans F. Blichfeldt, Leland Stanford, representing President Wilbur; Dr. Alfred H. Lloyd, University of Michigan, representing President Little; Dr. A. H. Daniels, University of Illinois, representing President Kinley; Professor A. L. Leuschner, University of California, representing President Campbell.

Dr. Henry H. Donaldson, Wistar Institute of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Simon Flexner, Director Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Thebald Smith, Director of the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton; Dr. William C. L. Eglin, President of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Alfred D. Flinn, Engineering Foundation; W. R. Whitney, General Electric Company; Dr. Wickliffe Rose, President of the General Education Board; Dr. William C. White, representing Dr. George W. McCoy, Hygiene Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; President Farrand, of Cornell; General Carty, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, of New York University; Dr. Howard Mc-

Clenahan, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Dr. J. C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution; Professor L. R. Jones, University of Wisconsin, representing President Frank; Dean Charles H. Warren, Yale University, representing President Angell.

JUDGE MOORE TO AID RESEARCH FUND DRIVE

World Court Justice to Speak at Columbia on Need for American Historical Inquiry.

John Bassett Moore, Judge of the World Court, will take an active part in it was announced yesterday, in the campaign of the American Historical Association to raise \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the American Historical Association in order to support extensive researches into problems of American history and in other fields which are still only partly investigated.

Judge Moore, for many years Hamilton Fish professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia, will speak on the need for American historical research at a meeting of scholars of Columbia University at the Faculty House next Saturday.

Another speaker will be Professor James T. Shotwell, of the Department of History at Columbia, who has been investigating European conditions which gave rise to the World War under auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The first organized attempt to gather funds for the association which has established national headquarters at 110 Library Building, Columbia, will be made at Morningside.

A local committee has been appointed as follows: Austen Evans, chairman; Harry J. Carman, Edward M. Earle, Dixon R. Fox, Daniel C. Knowlton, John A. Krout, Harry W. Martin, Mary E. Townsend. "A campaign is being launched to raise an endowment for the promotion of 'American history, and of history in America,'" said Professor Evarts B. Greene of Columbia. "It is appropriate that the first gun should be fired here and it is hoped that we may set a standard for the rest of the country."

State committees are being organized all over the country, it was said by Professor Solon J. Buck of the University of Minnesota, who has taken charge of the headquarters at Columbia.

COLUMBIA TO WIDEN SEEKS TO PROMOTE ITS RESEARCH WORK STUDY OF HISTORY

Five New Professors Added to Prof. Solon J. Buck Explains

Faculty for Development of Many Branches.

Object of Million Dollar Fund for National Association.

ORIENT SEEN AS STIMULUS PLAN TO EXTEND RESEARCH

Extra Strength Needed to Give the Students Further Knowledge of Vital Affairs.

A Popular Magazine and the Establishment of a History House at Washington Advocated.

Research in the various departments of Columbia University is to be increased, it was announced yesterday when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the university, made known the appointment of five new professors to the Board of Trustees, in voting to invite the new Faculty members to Columbia, were guided principally by a desire to stimulate research work.

Dr. Maurice Clark of the University of Chicago is to be Professor of Economics. He is a graduate of Harvard and has taught at Columbia, Yale and Stanford, as well as at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. He is the author of many works on economics.

Dr. Emerson H. Swift, of Chicago University, is to be Associate Professor of Fine Arts. He is a Williams man, class of 1912, and pursued graduate study at Princeton. He was connected with the Archaeological Institute of America at the American schools for classical studies at Athens and at Rome. He was at one time at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Selig Hecht, who was graduated in 1913 from the College of the City of New York, formerly an assistant in pharmacology in the United States Department of Agriculture, is to be an Associate Professor of Biophysics.

Frederick E. Croxton will leave Ohio State University to become associate in statistics at Columbia. Louis H. Gray, formerly Professor of Comparative Philology and Oriental Languages at the University of Nebraska, will be Professor of Oriental Languages and associated with Dr. Richard J. J. Gottheil at Columbia. Professor Gottheil, in discussing plans for expansion at the university, said:

"We must prepare to meet demand which the East is bound to make upon the West. It is quite evident that the East is waking up. It is sending a great many students to American universities, and we must be ready for them. For that purpose we need strong departments to give to our students knowledge about the varied conditions that obtain in the Near East. America should do her share in this work. We have American colleges and universities in the Near East, and we ought to provide thorough preparation for the students who resort to them."

likely be brought out by a commercial publisher," continued Professor Buck. "It might expand the bibliographical services, completing and publishing the bibliography of travel in America that has long been under way, bringing out a new edition of Larned's 'Literature of American History' and bringing more up-to-date the annual volumes of 'Writing on American History.'" Mr. Beveridge, an endowment committee member, said that the statement in which he says that the raising of a million-dollar fund for American history is a patriotic duty. "I know of nothing that appeals to me more than the effort of the American Historical Association to raise an endowment fund for historical research," he asserts.

"It is practical. It is vital. There is scarcely anything which will be of more real benefit to the country." "It might procure the compilation of guides to and calendars of important materials in foreign archives. It might, through the Public Archives Commission, complete and bring up to date the inventories of State and local archives and bring out a primer of archives, long in preparation, that would be of great help to those who have the custody of records."

"It might publish a volume of material from the Federal archives and thus perhaps pave the way for more adequate and scholarly work of this sort by the Federal Government."

"It might, through the Conference of Historical Societies, make a thorough study of State, local and special historical agencies and promote and correlate their work."

"It might advance interest in and knowledge of history on the part of the general public by supplying the press with news about historical activities and by publishing a popular magazine of history."

A permanent secretariat to plan and correlate the activities of the association was urged by Professor Buck, whose immediate task is the formation of a New York Endowment Committee, the chairmanship of which has been accepted by Charles E. Hughes.

A general committee has been organized with former Senator Albert J. Beveridge as Chairman and Professor Evarts B. Greene of Columbia University as Vice Chairman. A National Advisory Committee of about one hundred and thirty prominent men in all parts of the country has been formed.

The whole field of research in American history should be surveyed so that we may fill in the gaps in our knowledge, to which public attention was recently called by Professor Dana C. Munro of Princeton, said Dr. Buck. He is Professor of History in the University of Minnesota, and is directing from national headquarters in New York the campaign to raise a million-dollar endowment for the association.

"Thus," said Professor Buck, "we could promote research in cooperation with representatives of other social sciences in selected subjects such as immigration, sectionalism, agriculture, transportation, business organization, international relations and legal institutions."

Objects of the Association.

"With the funds which it needs the association might promote individual research in all fields of history by small grants to assist scholars and publish more extensively volumes of source materials prepared by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, several of which now ready are held up by lack of funds."

Establishment of a History House at Washington to serve as a national centre for history and historians was advocated by Professor Buck, who also said that the association, through the Historical Manuscripts Commission, might make a thorough inventory of non-archival manuscripts materials for history in various depositories and in private hands, make them known to scholars and promote their preservation.

"The American Historical Association might publish a series of studies embodying the results of cooperative and individual research, giving preference to important works that would not

A group of leading Georgia men are working with a national advisory committee, of which Vice President Charles G. Dawes, Elihu Root and President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, are members, to raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 for the American Historical Association. Heading an endowment committee of leading scholars and historians is former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, author of "Life of John Marshall," who is now working on a life of Lincoln. More than 100 prominent Americans are adding this movement to develop research so that serious gaps in American history may be filled. The president of the association, recently chosen, is Professor Dana C. Munro, of Princeton. Previous presidents have been Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

Georgia men who have accepted membership on the national advisory committee of the association include: Alexander J. Lawson, Savannah, vice president of the Central of Georgia Railway company; Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution.

BANK RESOURCES IN THE U. S. LOCAL HISTORY

At a recent meeting of the North Carolina Club Mr. C. W. Edwards presented a paper on Local History, Its Importance, and How Collected and Preserved. The following is a brief of his paper, which will appear in full in the forthcoming Year Book of the North Carolina Club.

The community is fast becoming a subject for investigation by students in many fields. Economists study towns, cities, and counties as economic units. Specialists in political science and government seek solutions to community problems and offer new kinds of machinery to bring about social reforms. Psychologists wonder about the community mind—is it narrow and provincial, cosmopolitan, tolerant or what? Social welfare organizations—the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and others—are investigating town and county as units for social service activity, and sociologists consider them in their sociological bearings. In literature sometimes scenes are laid in small towns, sometimes in the city, and again the county is the background. Some interest in the community has been shown by the historians, but the purpose of this paper is to show that it is to the advantage of the community, and as well to the larger social units, that a still greater interest should be taken in local history.

In Europe the history of provinces and cities has long been an essential factor in even an elementary education. Nearly every intelligent peasant boy is fairly informed about the annals of his locality. Its heroes are his own, its glory is reflected in the enthusiasm with which he recites the deeds to the passing stranger. But here in America, and North Carolina is no exception, only slight attention has been paid to local history. It is not even taught in the public schools. Perhaps it is because we have not appreciated its value. It certainly is not that our communities have just grown up, that they have no past worth relating; for every community's past is the foundation upon which the present is built, and for that

reason, if no other, it is worthy of record.

The individual is not properly reminded of his duty to the community. Citizens should become saturated in the community's traditions, culture, customs, its builders and heroes, and the development of its several institutions—churches, schools, societies, and others. These make up the community's history.

Why Important

Every community is historical in character and there are many values in having its past visualized and a study made of this history. In the first place, the study of local history is cultural. Second, through study of our own community we may gain a fuller appreciation of the world in which we live, for each community is something of a world in miniature. In the third place, local history furnishes the substance from which is developed pride in and loyalty to the community—in community consciousness, its traditions, the stories of its builders or its contributions to state and national history. In the fourth place, a study of community history may be useful in solving the many problems which are ever present. Only in a thorough knowledge of the past can we understand our problems and their solution—for now and always like problems will find solutions like those used in the past.

Local historians may relate how the county institutions, jail, county home, schools, and others, have functioned. They may describe change in sentiment toward certain new offices, such as that of superintendent of education, welfare officer, and farm demonstrators.

Sources of Local History

Local history is not produced from tradition, but from sources unwritten, ethnological and archeological, and written, that is, documentary evidence, whether in printed or in manuscript form. These materials are easily lost or are being swiftly destroyed by fire and moisture, or from lack of interest. The state and every community in it should plan for their collection and

It would be well if every community could have its story told with such breadth of vision and understanding of social and economic forces as has been displayed by Wm. K. Boyd in his Story of the North Carolina Historical Commission. And then the materials so collected and preserved should be exploited so as to reproduce a vision of the community's past in a well written and authentic history. Most large cities and many towns complete local histories are rare. Since had good chapters written. 1907 the North Carolina Historical Com-

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Returning yesterday from an extended trip through the Middle West, where he aided in the organization of numerous city and State endowment committees of the American Historical Association, Dr. Solon J. Buck outlined plans constituting a proposed platform for the Association. "To keep the nation's historians connected with the past, to promote the study of history, and to bring about a closer cooperation between the various departments of history, is the purpose of the Association," he said. "The whole field of research in American history should be surveyed so that we may fill in the gaps in our knowledge, to which public attention has been recently called by Professor Dana Edwards, as Chairman and Professor C. Munro of Princeton, as Vice Chairman. He is Professor of History in the University of Minnesota, and is directing a campaign to raise a million-dollar endowment for the Association. "Thus," said Professor Buck, "we could prepare a research in cooperation with representatives of other social sciences in selected subjects such as immigration, sectionalism, agriculture, transportation, business organization, international relations and legal institutions."

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Eighth, the study of local history is a study of the past, the present, and the future, and the past, the present, and the future are the basis of the community. Ninth, the study of local history is a study of the community, the individual, and the future, and the community, the individual, and the future are the basis of the nation. Tenth, the study of local history is a study of the nation, the individual, and the future, and the nation, the individual, and the future are the basis of the world. Eleventh, the study of local history is a study of the world, the individual, and the future, and the world, the individual, and the future are the basis of the universe. Twelfth, the study of local history is a study of the universe, the individual, and the future, and the universe, the individual, and the future are the basis of the God. Thirteenth, the study of local history is a study of the God, the individual, and the future, and the God, the individual, and the future are the basis of the eternal. Fourteenth, the study of local history is a study of the eternal, the individual, and the future, and the eternal, the individual, and the future are the basis of the infinite. Fifteenth, the study of local history is a study of the infinite, the individual, and the future, and the infinite, the individual, and the future are the basis of the eternal. Sixteenth, the study of local history is a study of the eternal, the infinite, and the future, and the eternal, the infinite, and the future are the basis of the God. Seventeenth, the study of local history is a study of the God, the eternal, and the future, and the God, the eternal, and the future are the basis of the infinite. 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One hundredth, the study of local history is a study of the eternal, the infinite, and the future, and the eternal, the infinite, and the future are the basis of the God.

It would be well if every community could have its story told with such breadth of vision and understanding of social and economic forces as has been displayed by Wm. K. Boyd in his Story of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Newspapers feature bits of local history, and every state has a few good county societies. Social and economic surveys are made of communities, but adequate, complete local histories are rare. Since 1907 the North Carolina Historical Commission has constantly encouraged the writing of local history, and patriotic societies have sponsored the work in this field. Durham, Wake, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Lincoln, and Orange have had good chapters written.

Research being Made - 1926

of Durham. This pictures the development of the city and county of Durham, and at the same time typifies the social and economic developments of the period since the Civil War. But few cities and towns are as fortunate as Durham. Community history in North Carolina remains practically a virgin field.

A Suggested Plan

The following is in brief a plan outlined for the purpose of reaching success in this field of North Carolina historiography. Its arms will reach into every locality. Provision is made for direction by the State Historical Commission but also for self-expression on the part of the local community in the production of community history. The work of the state organizations in local history preservation and writing—associations, societies, clubs, and the like—will be correlated by the Historical Commission, within the county by the county historian, and in the towns and cities all work shall be directed by a local historian. The secretary of the Commission will be the executive of the historiography machinery, and will direct the activities of the newspaper clipping bureau. He will prepare the lists of eligibles from which county boards of commissioners and city or town councils shall appoint county and local historians. The departments of education and history of the universities and colleges of the state, and the State Department of Education, will aid in preparing the lists. Universities and colleges will offer courses in methodology, materials, and historiography which will prepare for teaching local history or for positions as local historians. The county historian will be in charge of writing or editing the county history, of preserving county records, of correlating the activities of the various county organizations, and will keep in touch with what is being done in the various communities of the state. He should be secured, and he would encourage local authorities to publish valuable records. He should write or edit the local history. If this office of local historian functions properly the work of securing a history of every community would be brought to successful completion.

Research being made - 1926.

U. of C. Gets Carnegie Gift of \$1,385,000

A \$1,385,000 gift by the Carnegie corporation for the establishment of a graduate library school at the University of Chicago was announced yesterday by President Max Mason.

Chicago Tribune
5-23-26
Chicago
Sec.
While the new school will be housed for the present in one of the quadrangle buildings, a special building may be developed in the future. The school will emphasize the broad principles of library work and its relation to society as well as the technical fundamentals. Opportunities for study and research, leading to advanced degrees, will be offered to library students. There will be part time courses for experienced librarians.

Research Work Planned.

The school will supervise research in library problems in Chicago and elsewhere, utilizing the facilities of the American Library association and other library organizations for field work.

"Chicago is centrally located," a report from the university to the Carnegie corporation says. "It is the headquarters of the American Library association and the meeting place of the council and various sections of that association.

"Chicago is a very important library center with all types of libraries represented, including the Chicago public, the John Crerar, the Newberry, the libraries of the Art institute, the Chicago Historical society, and the Field museum, two great university libraries, several large theological libraries, the libraries of the American Medical association, the Chicago Law institute, the Western Society of Engineers, a number of club libraries, several bank libraries and many scores of special business libraries.

"These libraries offer opportunity for study of many phases of library work.

Big Chance for Adults.

"Chicago offers exceptional opportunities for adult education and for the many other socializing activities of a public library. It is a great social laboratory for the study of the relation of books and libraries to people of various classes and racial types."

The restricted educational opportunities of the youth of the late Andrew Carnegie made such a lasting impression on his adult life that he gave millions for public libraries all over the United States. His Scotch blood led him to see that gifts are seldom highly valued for long, so he made each gift contingent on the raising of a certain sum by each community.

The new gift to the University of Chicago completes the cycle, from the library as the poor man's university to the university acting in promotion of better library service.

\$750,000 TO HARVARD FOR LAW RESEARCH

General Education Board Gift
Is Contingent on Raising
Total of \$2,200,000.

ADVANCED STUDY PLANNED

Dean Pound Says Aim Is to Apply
Research Principles to Law to
Meet Social Advance.

Wilson M. Powell, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the campaign to raise \$5,000,000 as an endowment fund for Harvard Law School, announced yesterday that the General Education Board had appropriated \$750,000 for legal research work, on condition that enough money is raised from other sources for the same purpose to make a total of \$2,200,000.

The gift was described as the first made by the General Education Board in the field of legal research, in which the Harvard Law School plans work along new and advanced lines. Its terms provide that the money be applied for the endowment of five new professorships—in criminal law, legislation, judicial organization and administration, legal history and comparative law—to the endowment of graduate fellowships, to the endowment of a library and to a publication fund.

"The idea underlying the new program," Mr. Powell said, "is to make adequate provision for a continuous, scientific study of the law and of its development so as to meet the changing needs of society. Institutions where the past, the traditions and the conditions of work are a guarantee that it will be productive of great results."

Mr. Powell explained that the new work involved the same elements of intensive, continuous and scientific study by experts as research work in medicine and science.

"The confident expectation is," he went on, "that results can be obtained in the field of law, of legislation and of the administration of justice, as beneficial as these with which the public is already familiar in the fields of science and of medicine."

Dean Pound's Statement.

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School discussed the research program in the following statement:

"What research has done for the prevention and cure of disease, what it has done for engineering, and what it has done for the technical arts, it may well do for the law. The call for research in law is especially strong. Lawyers, courts, legislatures, the administration of justice in general, and the administration of criminal justice in particular, are subjects of serious criticism on the part of the lay public. The strain upon law due to the changes in modern life, and the resulting delays, uncertainties and miscarriages demand a service from legal scholars in national law schools that can be performed by no one else.

"Legal research, in order to achieve enduring results, must be carried on in institutions free from politics by men of training, ability and scientific attitude, with permanent tenure, able to work continuously, to deal with problems as a whole, and to survey a wide field extending beyond the limitations of jurisdictions, localities and parties. Such conditions can exist only in endowed national law schools dealing with American law as a whole.

Can't Rely on Laymen.

"We may not rely upon laymen to make the administration of justice in this country equal to its task under the conditions of today, nor may we hope to effect what is needed through the incidental efforts of practicing lawyers. The work of the practitioner of today is too specialized, and he is too much engrossed with the management of enterprises and the practical guidance of business to be in a position to contribute more than an occasional ingenious detail to the solution of our problems.

"Bar associations are accomplishing much. But they can do no more than organize the efforts of practicing lawyers, and are subject to the same limitations. Nor can judges do much for us. The dockets of courts are too heavy. The view of the problems of justice which any court may get is too fragmentary, and its experience is too specialized or too local to make it possible for courts to do for our time the sort of thing they did so well in the formative era of American legal institutions.

"American law schools can render a real service, not merely to the profession but to the economic and business interests of the country, and to every citizen, by carrying on the scientific investigation on which the law reforms of the future must go forward.

"Public order is as fundamental for our economic structure as is public health. Behind one quite as much as the other there must be continuous scientific research. The proposed plans

for the development of the Harvard Law School have been worked out, and will be carried out, in the hope that in the future it may be able not merely to train lawyers, but to make a fundamental contribution to the upholding and development of justice through American institutions."

ANOTHER RACIAL SURVEY

About a year ago Community Chest funds were appropriated for the making of a racial survey among Black Americans in this city. The pamphlet was never published, but copies of its contents were distributed among several persons and this office was fortunate in obtaining one.

Chicago Defender
6-10-26
With our usual zeal, we entered into discussion of its merits as a deciding factor of our social and economic needs and disagreed with Miss Agnes Wilson, who made the survey, that was absolutely true in every detail of our condition in this city.

We are now informed from a very authentic source that the Community Welfare Federation, which acts as a distributor of Community Funds, has set up a bureau of surveys, placing Miss Agnes Wilson in charge with the intention of making an industrial survey in order to determine to what extent the Black men and women are employed, where and under what conditions they live, and to what extent they are self-sustaining.

We are against the movement in its present form and contend that as there is an organization in operation in this city through one of its branches, whose purpose is to check up on housing and industrial conditions and is in charge of members of this particular group who know and understand our conditions better than outsiders and are equipped to give the necessary information in order to protect our present interest and contend for more opportunities.

We speak of the Urban League, and if there must be a survey and the contributions of the people are to be used to make it, we demand that this organization be given a free and unhampered opportunity to fully function and prove itself.

DETROIT, Mich.—Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated thru Mayor John W. Smith and the Detroit Community Fund for an intensive survey of the Negro population in the purpose of developing a program for bettering relations between the white and colored races in Detroit, which have become somewhat strained as a result of the Sweet case. The survey was begun this week under the auspices of Mayor Smith's Inter-racial Commission, of which Reinhold Niebuhr is chairman.

Forrest L. Washington, of the Armstrong Association, of Philadelphia, and Professor Robert T. Lansdale, of the sociology department of the University of Michigan, are directors of the survey. These two men are assisted by a staff of five assistant directors, who are experts in the fields which the study will cover. Three of these assistants are instructors at the University of Wisconsin, and the other two men have obtained degrees in the social sciences at Ohio State University and the University of Michigan.

The survey directors have the co-operation of the more important public and private social agencies in ascertaining the facts and have access to much data already gathered by various city departments.

The fact finding portion of the survey is being made in co-operation with the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. Professor Lansdale and Mr. Washington will make a fact report, without recommendations through the Bureau to the Commission. Any recommendations to the Mayor and to the public, which may come out of the survey, will be presented by the Commission.

The Inter-racial Commission is functioning through four sub-committees, who will co-operate with the directors of the survey in obtaining information. These committees are as follows:

Finance and Business, Chairman, Fred M. Butzel, formerly vice president of the Board of Commerce, former chairman of Board of House of Correction, prominent Detroit attorney and philanthropist; Donald Marshall, of the sociology department of the Ford Motor Company, and Fred C. Gilbert, president, Detroit Citizen's League.

Population, Health and Housing, Chairman, Mrs. C. S. Smith, race woman, widow of Bishop C. S. Smith, prominent in women's club work throughout the country; Mrs. Chas. M. Novak, formerly head of the International Institute, and an ex-president of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. E. A. Carter, successful race physician and an official in the Liberty Life Insurance Company.

Recreation, Education, Social Service and Religion, Chairman, Bishop Wm. T. Vernon, Wm. Hayes McKinney, former president of the Detroit branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and a well known attorney; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, prominent Lutheran pastor, well known nationally for his activities in liberal movements.

Law and Order and Public Opinion, Fred C. Dewey, corporation lawyer and head of one of Detroit's outstanding legal firms; Walter H. Stowers, of the firm of Barnes and Stow-

ers, one of the oldest, if not the oldest firms of race lawyers in Michigan, and Jeff B. Webb, prominent business man and manager of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Huge Industrial Museum Started By Rosenwald

Chicago, August 12. (P)—A twenty-million-dollar industrial museum, duplicating the modern achievements of man's ingenuity through the ages, has been started to be built here by Julius Rosenwald, already widely known for his philanthropic work.

His plan is a realization of a dream which came during the recent visit of Mr. Rosenwald to the historic institution at Munich, Germany. Before a group of financial, industrial and civic leaders who were his guests the philanthropist unfolded his plan and announced a gift of \$3,000,000 toward its realization. His gift would only launch the project. As in Europe, the industries will be asked to contribute exhibits showing the progress of their crafts—coal mining, transportation, printing—material contributions which would eventually be valued at \$20,000,000.

Mr. Rosenwald's proposal to house the museum in the old Fine Arts building of the world's fair was received with favor by city commissioners who heard his plans. A \$5,000,000 bond issue is immediately available for rebuilding the structure.

SCHOMBURG RETURNS TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(By A. N. P.)—Arthur A. Schomburg, chief of the mailing division of the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall street, and known throughout America as the greatest collector of Negro literature and pictures, has returned to New York, after a three months' sojourn in Europe. When he reached his desk Monday "the gang," as his office associates termed themselves, gave him a hearty welcome. Above and around his desk were decorations of red, white and blue, a welcome sign above his desk, and a huge bouquet of flowers with greetings was on it.

Mr. Schomburg reports a most interesting tour, and will prepare a series of stories of his experiences for the Associated Negro Press. He states that Dr. Alian Leroy Locke,

who was with him during part of the European tour, will reach the states in two weeks. Mr. Schomburg was in the following countries and cities: Spain—Seville, Cordoba, Granada, Malaga, Madrid, El Escorial, Burgos, Zaragoza, Barcelona; France—Roscaichwoor, Paris, Meaux, Rheims; Germany—Cologne, Hannover, Berlin; Belgium—Bruxelles, Malignes, Antwerp; England—London, Oxford.

MORE FUNDS FOR RESEARCH WORK NEEDED

A campaign to raise the sum of \$20,000 a year for the collection and publication of data concerning Negro life and history by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, of which Carter G. Woodson is the director, was inaugurated at a dinner given by Dr. James E. Shepard of Durham, N.C., last Wednesday evening at the Whitelaw Hotel.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, has in view for its objectives to inculcate a higher appreciation of the Negro's contribution to civilization and to secure for him due recognition. They are the collection, publication and popularization of a series of historical stories, textbooks, and facts regarding the Negro in Africa and America; the inducement of boards of education to adopt these works as optional texts and supplementary works in the public schools, and having libraries provide an adequate number of reference books presenting the various aspects of Negro life and history.

According to Population

To finance this movement, it is estimated that the sum of \$20,000 a year is needed. It is planned to raise this money by apportioning it to the several states according to the Negro population. The raising of this money is in charge of a general committee, of which Dr. Shepard is the chairman.

Those present at the dinner last Wednesday evening included Dr. James E. Shepard, Carter G. Woodson, C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; F. M. Wood, supervisor of public schools, Baltimore, Md.; Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools; F. D. Bluford, president of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N.C.; L. S. James,

principal of the Maryland Normal School, Bowie, Md.; Mrs. Amanda Gray-Hilver, Neval H. Thomas, J. N. Waring of the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, Downingtown, Pa.; Miss Susie R. Quander, George W. Cook, Arthur W. Mitchell, Dr. Thomas I. Brown of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Turner, principal of the Miner Normal School; G. S. Wormley, principal of the Randall Junior High School; George A. Parker, Miles W. Connor, principal of

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO AID IN RESEARCH PROJECT

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Chicago Historical society, has been appointed chairman of a Chicago committee of the American Historical association which is seeking an endowment of \$1,000,000 to further research in history. The Chicago committee will coöperate with one in New York headed by former Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, and others in various communities.



PROF. EVARTS B. GREENE.

The endowment fund work is under the direction of a national endowment committee, in which former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, Illinois members of this body, including Vice President Charles Dawes, Frank Lowden, Senator Charles S. Deneen, and Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, will assist the Chicago committee.

Prof. Evarts B. Greene of Columbia university, in explaining the aims of the American Historical association, declared that excessive praise is stupid, and that Americans now need, more than ever, an understanding of their own history in its reflection to the history of other nations.

Research being Made - 1926

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MAY 18, 1926

Two Year Study Begun by Commonwealth Fund.

The research committee of the Commonwealth Fund is about to begin an investigation, the purpose of which is to determine methods which can be used by supervisory officers in improving instruction. Dean William S. Gray of the University of Chicago College of Education will make a study of the field of reading.

The study as planned will continue for two years. The purpose of the work during the school year 1926-1927 will be to improve the teaching of reading through the application of the results of scientific studies.

The cooperation of thirty-four schools in northern Illinois has been secured. Two general types of studies have been planned. In one of these the city school systems of Rock Island and Wilmette will work as units during the coming year in an effort to reorganize and improve their instruction in reading as far as time permits. In the other, several types of schools have been selected in which controlled experiments will be conducted. These include rural schools, village schools, and four types of highly organized city schools attended primarily by foreign children, negro children, children of wealthy parents, and children representing various nationalities and economic levels.

HISTORIANS TO PUSH SURVEY OF SCHOOLS

American Association Decides on Plan for Nation-Wide Study Costing \$375,000.

INQUIRY ON PUPILS' HOMES

Committee Will Also Investigate Activities Beyond Classrooms and Teachers' Fitness.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30 (P).—Schools and pupils of this county are to be investigated under the auspices of the American Historical Association. Seeking means and methods of providing for school boys and girls an "education for effective social membership," the association de-

cided today to make a five-year study of school practices, extra-curricular activities and of the influences beyond the reach of the schools, with the idea of suggesting revisions which will react upon youth in such a way as to develop better citizens.

A detailed plan for the survey, prepared by Professor A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota, and announced today by Dr. Henry Osborn Taylor of New York City, newly elected President of the association, provides for the expenditure of \$375,000 in the work.

A Central Committee of Direction, made up of fifteen leaders in education, sociology, psychology, educational research and in other fields of public activity, will be in charge. Colleges, universities and schools, as well as other public and private agencies, will be called upon to assist. Research specialists in the universities will have charge of inquiries in different fields, and fellowships and scholarships will be established to enlist the aid of graduate students. A special committee will be appointed to direct research work.

Will Study Schools Abroad.

School practices in this country, France, Germany, Austria and England will be studied, and an effort will be made to effect changes in the existing educational system to meet the demands of labor, business and other groups and the American Legion.

The report of the committee headed by Professor Krey, which has made a preliminary survey of the teaching of social sciences in American schools, said that at the present time "the contention of school subjects presumed to train for effective membership in society is frequently determined without reference to the immediate social experiences of the student."

"Teachers seldom take into account," the report continued, "the fact that their pupils are also functioning as members of society and will continue to do so. Hence, it is a common occurrence that pupils, finding classroom instruction at variance with the lessons of their experience, lose confidence in school instruction. As a rule, the pupils either do not raise any questions about the contradictions, or soon cease to do so. The teachers, unaware of the conflict, continue their work with results diminishing almost to the point of complete futility."

An examination of extracurricular activities will be made through study of school organization and administration, organized playground activities, student athletic and cultural clubs, special programs, school music, reading and the teaching of foreign languages. At the same time the research workers will study the influence upon schools and scholars of local government, public organizations, labor, banks, newspapers, the Red Cross and

the League of Nations.

Another investigation will be made into family life, the neighborhood, church, gangs and clubs, libraries, movies, radio, public demonstrations, games and recreation, travel and the general experiences of boys and girls outside of school.

It was said further that an examination would be made of the preparation of teachers, the committee expressing the belief that Europe has done more to solve the problem of providing efficient instructors than has America.

Movie "Sheiks" Are Belittled.

An American movie sheik would be run out of any self-respecting Arabian desert, while a real Arabian sheik would never be recognized if he should happen to stray into Hollywood itself, the association was told by Professor Philip K. Hitti of Princeton University, who discussed the desert people.

The Arabian meaning of the word, he explained, is "an old and venerable chief, distinguished more for his wisdom and experience than for deeds in war or conquests in love."

Moreover, he said, sheik is not pronounced "sheek." Properly, it is "shayk."

A general session on modern European history tonight brought the association's forty-first annual meeting to a close. The principal speaker was Professor Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago, who spoke on "The Nineteenth Century Reconsidered."

The French Revolution of 1789, leading to nationalism and Irredentism, and the development of new economic processes in England, promoting imperialism, produced currents of history having the World War as their "logical consequence," Professor Schmitt declared.

He held that the doctrine of nationalism, making peoples dissatisfied with political frontiers and governmental institutions unsatisfactory in a democratic age, resulted in the bloated armaments and the secret alliances in Europe prior to the war, while industrialism, leading to imperialism, provided new issues for international quarrels and was responsible for the construction of greater navies,

ROCKEFELLER BOARD NAMES DR. STOCKARD

Noted Biologist Is Chosen as a Scientific Director of the Institute.

NEW APPOINTMENTS LISTED

Dr. Hastings and Dr. Hitchcock Take Posts at University of Chicago and Bryn Mawr, Respectively.

The Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announced yesterday the election of Dr. Charles B. Stockard to the Board. Dr. Stockard is a biologist and anatomist, a many-year professor of anatomy at Cornell University and investigator at the Huntington Fund for Cancer Research. His chief scientific investigations have been on morphological subjects, on the experimental production of monstrosities, the influence of alcohol and anesthetics on the development of animals. He is a member of many medical and scientific associations.

The following appointments and promotions were announced:

Associate members—Dr. John W. Gowen, Professor Duncan A. MacInnes, Dr. Normal R. Stoll.

Associate—Dr. Eggert Moller. Assistants—Lawrence R. Blake, Thomas P. Hughes, Dr. Philip G. Allen, Alfred G. Jacques, Dr. Walter G. Brown, Dr. Lawrence K. Kellie, Dr. John A. V. Davies, Dr. Eaton Lockley, Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge Jr., Dr. Julius Sendroy, Dr. Jacob Furth, Henry Stevens, Dr. Donald M. Hetler, Fred W. Stewart, Dr. Alphonse Walti. Fellows—Philip R. Avery, Irina A. Cowperthwaite, Frederick J. Zillesen. Associate to Associate member—Dr. Rudolf W. Glaser, Dr. Philip D. McMaster. Assistant to Associate—Dr. Charles A. Doan, Dr. Moses Kunitz, Dr. Douglas R. Drury, Dr. Clara J. Lynch, Dr. James A. Hawkins, Dr. Ida W. Pritchett, Dr. Lars A. Welo.

Dr. Albert B. Hastings, formerly Associate in the Department of the Hospital, has accepted an appointment of Professor of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Chicago.

Dr. David I. Hitchcock, formerly Associate in the Division of General Physiology, has accepted an appointment as Associate Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry at Bryn Mawr.

COLUMBIA MEN PRY INTO WORLD SECRETS

Forty Researches Range From Study of Alligator to Break-Up of Patriarchal Family.

INCLUDE INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

Professors Are Investigating Coastal Plain Shoreline and Vitamins in Milk.

MANY MEDICAL INQUIRIES

Perfumes, Corporation Laws, Fungi, Courts and Economic Theory Are Also Under Scrutiny.

Columbia University is supporting researches and new investigations of "unexplored length and importance," according to a summary made public yesterday of reports by the heads of departments to President Nicholas Murray Butler.

Professor Vladimir G. Simkhovitch's study of the patriarchal family and the reasons for its break-up into the individual family is one of forty of these special researches. They range from this to Homer L. Broyant's proposed study of the evolution of the alligator and Professor W. L. Westermann's study of ancient trade relations between Palestine and Egypt based on papyri recently acquired by Columbia.

Study Indian Mythology.

Under Professor Franz Boas researches into the social organization and mythology of Indians is being carried on in the Southwest by Dr. Gladys Reichard and Dr. Ruth Benedict.

Studies on fungi, in which the process of building a many-celled plant body out of independent ameoboid cells have been watched, are being conducted by the research assistant of Professor Robert A. Harper, head of the Columbia Department of Botany, and a Scientific Director of the New York Botanical Garden.

Recent changes in corporation laws which are causing a trend of large business organizations from one state

to another where laws are less stringent is the subject of a survey which Professor Henry R. Seager will incorporate in a book, "The Problem of Trusts."

Professor Raymond C. Moley will visit cities all over the country this Summer scrutinizing the work of the criminal courts in preparation for a work on "The Administration of Criminal Justice."

A study of population census counts from 1850 to the present year is being conducted by Professor R. E. Chad-dock.

The coastal plain shoreline and the problem of coastal subsidence is a subject on which Professor Douglas W. Johnson, authority on battlefield formations, and a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, is working. The New York City Department of Docks and a firm in Eastport, Me., will cooperate with Professor Johnson by operating four tide gauges each in the waters of Jamaica and Newark Bays and Cobscook Bay, Me. "This investigation will bring new knowledge about the nature of the mean sea level surface, the only plane by which it is possible to detect slow changes in the relative levels of the land and sea," said Professor Johnson.

Research in Economics.

Two years have been spent in the collection of cases from real life to be used as a practical approach to the teaching of the economic theory by Professor W. E. Weld. This work has made possible the teaching of economics in Columbia College by the case method.

Family resemblances in intelligence, inter-relations of physical and mental traits, and emotional "drives" in animals are being studied by the Department of Psychology.

Laboratory investigations in food chemistry and nutrition made possible through the Borden Research Fund are going on under the direction of Professor Henry C. Sherman. By means of the Walker-Gordon Research Fund the vitamin values of milk, as produced under various conditions and influenced by the seasons of the year, are being investigated.

Another field in which the Department of Chemistry is working is that of perfume materials, to gain additional light upon the connection between chemical constitution and physiological action.

Researches in many phases of medical science are being carried on by the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, reports from Dean William Darrach show.

Health hazards involved in the use of various metals in cooking utensils, causes of seasonal variation in children's growth in Canada, Hawaii and New York, mortality of occupied males in New York City by occupations, and the epidemiology of colds in a controlled country school are typical problems which the Institute of Public Health, under Dr. Haven Emerson, is investigating.

A study of the constitution of man in relation to disease, to discover whether certain types of individuals are more prone to certain diseases than others, is being made by Dr. George Draper.